MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXI. | WEDNESDAY, 3d. APRIL 1805. | Number 1017.

NOTICE.

MADRAS EQUITABLE

Insurance Office,

FIRST OF APRIL, 1805.

IT HAVING been resolved, at a GENERAL QUARTERLY MEETING held this day, that, in future, all applications made to this Office, for Insurance on Vessel or Vessels, NOT WITHIN THE REACH OF THE SURVEYOR OF THIS OFFICE, shall be accompanied by the best Certificate, that can be procured, of the latest date, setting forth the State, and Seaworthiness of Vessel or Vessels, so applied for, to be insured:—THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that it is expected, all future applications, to this Office, for Insurance, will be accompanied by a Certificate, as aforesaid.

W. ABBOTT,

AGENT & SECRETARY.

Madras Theatre.

ON MONDAY NEXT,

WILL BE PERFORMED

THE TRAGEDY

of

The Revenge.

Pantheon, 2d. Apriel 1805.

Advertisement.

Mr. Chinnery's

TERMS FOR

PORTRAITS,

WILL BE ENCREASED

ON THE

Fi[illegible] *of AUGUST next,*

TO

15[illegible] STAR PAGS.

FREI[illegible]IT FOR BENGAL.

THE SHIP

GEN. WELLESLEY,

Captain DALRYMPLE,

WILL SAIL FOR BENGAL,

IN ALL THIS WEEK.

FOR PARTICULARS

APPLY TO

Messrs. PARRY and LANE.

2d. April, 1805.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of SAMUEL GAWLER, late a Captain in His Majesty's 73d. Regiment of Foot, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th. and 40th. years of His present Majesty, Chapter 79th. Section 21st.—All persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same [illegible]hout delay.

Fort St. George, 18th. March, 1805.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

ON THE BEACH,

Outside of the Northward Boundary.

This day WEDNESDAY, the 3d. of April,

Between the hours of 4 and 5 in the Afternoon

A QUANTITY OF

CHOICE PEGUE

TIMBER,

Consisting of

DUGGIES, Shinbeams, Joists, Door and Window Frame Pieces.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE FAURE, and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 5th. Instant,

At 10 o'Clock.

TEN PIECES OF SUPERFINE

LONG CLOTHS

Fresh from the Loom,

AN INVOICE OF

GLASS-WARE,

CONSISTING OF

Tumblers, Claret & Madeira

GLASSES,

A SMALL COLLECTION OF

LAW BOOKS.

A PAIR OF LARGE LOOKING GLASSES,

IN GOLD BURNISHED FRAMES.

BREAKFAST Oval Tables.

A Camp Cot.

Twelve Black-wood Arm Chairs.

Three long Rattan Mats,

AND

A pair of Pistols in a Mahogany Case, by Nock.

At the same time will be sold.

One hundred Measures of Fine-Wood Oil,

Ten Corges of Coarse Chintz.

A few Corges of Brown Broad Nankeen, and White Medium.

At 1 o'Clock,

A Bay Gelding that goes well in a Bandy, with a plain Hooded Bandy and Harness.

For Sale on Commission.

By Branson, Jones & Reddy,

FINE NARROW

Brown Nankeen,

At 10 Pags. per Corge.

N. B. Allowance will be made to any Person taking a Quantity.

For Sale on Commission.

By Branson, Jones & Reddy,

FOR READY MONEY ONLY,

AN ELEGANT SILVER EPERGNE, on a Plate Glass stand, Silver Rims, with Rich Cut Glasses, and Spare Glasses to match.

Twelve Rich CUT GLASS FRUIT DISHES of sizes,

AND

One pair of ditto BUTTER CUPS.

To be Sold

By Public Auction.

BY HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF

BY PRIVATE SALE,

On WEDNESDAY next, the 10th. April,

ON THE BEACH,

NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

At 12 O'clock.

THE SHIP

FARQUHAR,

AMERICAN BUILT,

COPPER BOTTOMED,

BURTHEN 120 TONS,

OR THEREABOUTS,

JUST as she lies in the Roads, with her Masts, Yards, Standing, and Running Rigging, all of Europe, as from Sea.

A List of her Stores to be seen on application.

CONDITIONS OF SALE,

Ten per Cent. to be paid down immediately after the Sale, the remainder in ten days, in default of which, the above ship to be resold at the expence and risk of the first purchaser.

The purchaser to be of course responsible for the safety of the Vessel immediately after the Sale.

BOOKS.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 18th and 19th. Instant.

SALE TO COMMENCE

At 10 o'Clock,

The Trichinopoly Circulating

LIBRARY,

Of nearly 2 thousand Volumes,

Consisting of

PHILOSOPHY, History, Voyages, Travels, Romances and Novels, Chiefly Selected from the best Authors.

☞ *Catalogues will be ready for Distribution on the 4th. Inst. and forwarded to Out-stations, according to applications.*

For Private Sale,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

BELL'S GUERNSEY CLARET, at per dozen, Pags.	5
FRENCH CLARET of a Superior quality,	5
Williams's PORT WINE,	4
Excellent BRANDY,	6
RUM SHRUB in Pints,	4
MADEIRA WINE, per dozen	4½
HOLLAND's GIN in large Cases,	10
BENGAL SALT PETRE,	8
BROWN BROAD NANKEEN, per Corge,	16
WHITE MEDIUM ditto,	12

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 4th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'Clock,

THE EFFECTS

OF

A GENTLEMAN,

DECEASED.

Consisting of

WEARING APPAREL,

A TABLE with Drawers,

Two SWORDS,

Plated Curry DISHES and Covers,

CANDLESTICKS,

MUSTARD POT,

EGG STAND,

A FEW MALABAR

JEWELS,

AND

VARIOUS OTHER ARTICLES.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 4th. Instant,

At 11 O'Clock.

A Billiard Table

Nine and half by Four and half,

TWO BLACK-WOOD COTS,

A Few Black-wood Chairs,

AND

SEVERAL OTHER ARTICLES.

AN INVOICE OF

MOUSE TRAPS, SORTED GIMBLETS, AND GARDEN SHEARS.

ALSO

Four Globe Lamps.

AND

TEN PAIR OF

WALL LAMPS.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On THURSDAY, the 11th. April,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 12 o'Clock.

THE SHIP

Ritta Catherina,

Burthen about 230 Tons,

With her MASTS, YARDS, SAILS, STANDING and RUNNING RIGGING as from Sea.

A List of her STORES, may be seen by application to the Auction-room.

Conditians of Sale as usual.

For Sale on Commission,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

A FEW BAGS

OF

SALT PETRE,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

MRS. CORNELLY,

THE CELEBRATED PRIESTESS OF FASHION.

When destructive amusements steal among society, in defiance of the guardians of our morality, it is necessary to hold them up to public view, for the animadversion of such as are likely to suffer from its influence.

Vice needs but to be seen to be abhorr'd.

And admitting this principle, every attack upon our rational manners is better resisted by exposure than suppression. It is no extenuation of vicious actions to say they are upheld by Fashion. Blindly to follow this changeable divinity, and enter with her into her paradise of fools, is seldom the way to a happy end, as many miserable men can at this moment testify.

The lady we are about to delineate was this goddess; her orgies were the heaven of the dissipated. At her fane, the libertine could indulge uninterruptedly in ephemeral gratifications. With her, the voluptuary might aspire to the zenith of his wishes; and the thoughtless bacchanalian drown his few intellects in the most costly productions of the vineyards, or, without apprehension of a spy upon his conduct, revel away the night, and insult the blushing star of the morning.

Mrs. Cornelly, the subject of the following memoir, was by birth a German, and at a very early age became a public singer: she was the delight of Dresden, and in high estimation at the imperial court, from whence she went into Italy, and soon acquired, under the best masters, those inexpressible graces, for which no country is so justly celebrated. About forty years since, she came to England in the suite of a British nobleman, who had promised her his protection. Being of an enterprising spirit, possessing a good understanding, great knowledge of mankind, and of specious manners, Mrs. Cornelly presently contrived to raise herself into public notice, and obtained the patronage of the fashionable world to all the amusements her taste and fancy could suggest. She had now laid the foundation to her fortune, and to make that desirable object complete, opened a magnificent temple in Soho square, and called it after the name of her first benefactor, Carlisle-house. Her splendid scenes soon became the favourite resort for the nobility and fashionables within the metropolis. She had so diversified, and so well contrived her amusements, that no public place could pretend to rival their attraction, and she was now in a way of prosperity beyond her most sanguine expectations; but not contended, like the fool in the fable, with her golden egg every day, she killed her goose to seize at once upon immensity. In addition to her already unrivalled brilliancy, she introduced Harmonic Meetings, becoming, at once, a competitor with the managers of the Opera, who took the alarm, and strove by every means in their power to counteract the successes of so formidable a rival. A part of her friends presently withdrew themselves, and those attached to the interests of the Opera managers on the ruins of the old *Scavoir Vivre* Club in Pall Mall, raised the new Coterie; subscriptions came in from elevated quarters to support this new temple of fashion and pleasure, and in less than three weeks their fund amounted to four thousand pounds; *Chin* Hughes was made their croopier, & Captain Harry C——— they placed at the head of the treasury. This was the first shock, and Mrs. Cornelly felt it; but, like a skilful general, forced for a moment to retreat, she soon rallied her forces, attacked the enemy in the most vulnerable part, and gained a complete victory. The lady smiled upon the treasurer. Mrs. Cornelly rejoiced at the success of her plan, but her exultation was of short duration; for the Opera manager, enraged at the defeat, lodged an information against her for unlawful proceedings before the Bow-street magistrates; in consequence of which, notice was privately sent from Sir J. Fielding to Mrs. C. acquainting her that application of a serious nature had been made respecting the impropriety and unlawfulness of her amusements, recommending her to regulate her conduct in future, or Mrs. C. would hear from Bow-street in another way. From this condescension on the side of the magistrate, the lady concluded she might deal, with safety, the card that generally turns up a trump. A purse was delivered to a trusty friend, with a letter addressed to Sir John Fielding, Knight, requesting his acceptance of the sum within, and that his worship would be pleased not to be too severe in looking into the conduct of a defenceless woman, who only endeavoured to gratify the wealthy, the high, and the fashionable, and from whose amusements the lower orders of society were wholly excluded. But Fielding was incorruptible; and, instead of accepting the purse, sent his *posse* at a most unfortunate moment, for the promenade was just begun. The variegated lamps for that night were doubled, and fed with a most delicious perfume, equal to Egyption luxury, where pleasure prepared the banquet for a Cleopatra:

Out of the earth a fabric huge
Rose like an exhalation, with the sound
Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet.
———From the arch'd roof,
Pendant by subtle magic, many a row
Of starry lamps and blazing cressets, fed
With Naphtha and Asphaltus, yielding light
As from a sky.———

In the middle of the area was raised a capacious bower, composed of vine leaves and artificial roses, in the centre of which stood an altar with a flame thereon. At a signal from the band a large group of maskers, composed of gentlemen performers from the theatres, and others, entered like Comus and his crew. Mr. Vernon sang an Anacreontic composed for the occasion, the rest the chorus, and thus the first scene ended.

The company were superb and numerous, the masques whimsical, and every thing in the highest taste. At the top of the walk was a hermitage, from the side of which issued a real cascade; from this recess Guadani, the singer, came forth, attired as the hermit of the cave; his song was charming, but, alas! just in the middle of his quavers, the *police* officers entered, and bore him off in a manner so theatrical, that the company conceived the attack part of the evening's entertainment. However, Guadani got bail and was liberated, on a promise of never appearing again as a public character in these Soho amusements. But to return, the bacchanalian crew had been joined by Lord Littleton, Mr. Daisey Walker, and Mr. Fitzgerald, and commenced the third act by approaching the altar where the flame was burning; each man held a torch in his right hand and a goblet in his left, and on a signal being given for the dance, they suddenly thrust in their torches, which were quickly lighted. The revels then began; their cups overflowed with wine, and what with their singing, dancing, and drinking, nothing could be more ridiculous or displeasing; however, had they contented themselves to stop here, no notice had been taken, but there was no method in their madness. They all, as if moved by one impulse, rushed from the bower and flew to the square. It had struck five o'clock, and a long train of Calvert's drays were going on their occasional duty: the bacchanalian masques fell upon the drivers, beating them with their lighted flambeaus till a general engagement ensued, the guardians of the night were gone away, the noise increased, the inhabitants were alarmed, up went the windows, and though at that early hour all was mob, riot, and confusion; victory, however declared in favor of the knights of the bung, who played their parts so well with their horse-whips, that Fitzgerald and Walker were completely flogged out of their shoes, for they were seen retreating down Greek-street bare-footed, and as fast as their legs could carry them. My Lord lost a jeweled repeater, of 100 guineas, and the men in twilly armour drove away in triumph; and many of our young gentry and green sprigs of nobility got a drubbing, that probably they may remember to the last day of their lives.

To return to the temple. By this time the company had disappeared, except a few young men of quality, who had found their way under ground, and continued drinking till nine o;clock. Nothing could shame the inebriety of these deluded fools; and tho' the Sun soon put the variegated lamps out of countenance, yet nothing could shame these inordinate topers. Perhaps few noticed the beauty of the effect, but the conscious shame which the lamps confessed, upon the approach of the great luminary of day, was very pleasing; they diminished in their lustre as the sun advanced in his. It was a good moral for those who chose to adopt it.

The reputation of Mrs. Cornelly began rapidly to decline, and the Pantheon opening in all its splendour, now put the period to that Lady's consequence; her creditors began to grow clamorous, and she was at length obliged to relinquish the concern, and seek in concealment a refuge from legal prosecution. She remained in obscurity for many years, under the name of Mrs. Smith; and here our Readers will no doubt learn with surprise, not unmixed with risibility, the strange transition in her fate; for she who had been so long the *leader of Fashion*, became literally the *Superintendant of Asses*, for she kept a house at Knightsbridge, and was a vender of *asses milk.*

In this situation she still retained a desire of resuming her former pursuits, and for this purpose ornamented a suite of rooms in order to have occasionally a public *dejeune* for people of fashion. The manners of the times, however, were changed; her taste had not adapted itself to the variations of fashion; and after much expence employed in gaudy and frivolous embellishments, she was obliged to abandon her new scheme, and find out an asylum from her creditors. She had a son and a daughter, to whom she gave all the accomplishments of modern education. The son was tutor to Lord Pomfret. He was a very amiable man and an excellent scholar; this gentleman allowed his mother an annuity till his death. The daughter is still alive, under another name, and has long been patronised by some noble families, who knew her mother in better days. The Lady Cowper left her an annuity, and her musical talents still procured her an easy introduction into the best circles, but the unfortunate Mrs. Cornelly ended her life in the Fleet Prison.

Such was the fate of this once celebrated woman of fashion, whose melancholy exit holds forth warning to imprudence, for with common discretion she might have closed her life in affluence.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 3d. April, 1805.

THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S Extra Ships OCEAN, Capt. McTaggert—HARRIET, Capt. Lynch—LORD KEITH, Capt. Ramage,—and HUDDART, Capt. Eastfield, arrived at Calcutta on the 17th. ultimo, under convoy of His Majesty's Ship Wilhelminia. The Country Ships Neptune and Euphrates, arrived on the same day at Calcutta from this port. The ship Mary, Capt. Holland, parted company from the latter, off the Sand Heads.

LIEUT. COLONEL MALCOLM arrived at the Presidency yesterday morning, from Seringapatam.

His Majesty's Ships, PITT, CONCORDE, and PHAETON, arrived at Point de Galle, on the 15th. ultimo. On the same day also arrived, the Hon'ble Company's Ships Walthamstow, and St. Vincent, and the Extra ship Experiment.

Letters have been received, *via* Tranquebar, from the American Ship SAMSOM, passengers well.

The American Ship *Penman*, PRIZE to His Majesty's Ship PHAETON, Captain Cockburn, has arrived at Bombay, also the Ship Thomas Henchman, from Calcutta.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MR. ALEXANDER READ, Principal Collector in the Province of Canara.

MR. ALEXANDER WILSON, and MR. GEORGE GOWAN Subordinate Collectors in ditto ditto.

MR. J G RAVENSHAW, Principal Collector in the Southern Division of Arcot.

MR. R. C ROSS, and Mr. CHARLES HYDE, Subordinate Collectors in ditto ditto.

MR. R. H. YOUNG, Register in the Southern Division of Arcot.

MR. ROBERT ABERCROMBY, Register in the Province of Canara.

MR. JOSEPH GREENHILL, to be Military Paymaster at the Presidency, and Paymaster of Extraordinaries.

Captain JOHN DE MORGAN, to Command the 5th. Extra Battalion.

Senior Major of Infantry JAMES GEORGE GRAHAM, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain E. BATCHELOR, to be Major; Capt. Lieut. C. H POWELL, to be Captain of a Company; Lieut. DONALD MACKAY, to be Captain Lieutenant.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Major Colebrooke,—E. C. Greenway and K. Dalrymple, Esqrs Lieut. Colonel Swinton, H. M. 74th. Regt.—Lieut. Colonel W. M'Leod, European Regiment—Major W. C. Lennon, Engineers,—Captain Miller 1st. Regt. N. I.—Captain Gaff, H M 33d Regiment—Captain Neil, 23d Regiment—Captain Lindsay, Pioneers—Lieutenant Bradley Engineers—Lieutenant P. Carnegie, 23d Regiment—Lieutenant R. Bayer Otto Governor's Body Guard—Cornet Bacon, 1st. Regiment Native Cavalry.

BOMBAY,—MARCH 6.

Extract of Letter from the Hon. Court of Directors, dated 31st. August, 1804.

PARA. 127.——We have perused the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry referred to in this Paragraph, from which it appears, that the charges against *(Marine)* Lieutenant Edmond-Smyth, of being frequently intoxicated and guilty of unofficerlike conduct in consequence, were fully proved against him, we have therefore resolved to dismiss Lieut. Smyth our service, and he is hereby dismissed accordingly.

VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Calcutta, March 8th. 1805.

		Rs.	As.
6 per Cent.	Discount,	6	0
8 per Cent. (old)	ditto,	2	4
8 per Cent. Loans of 1800	ditto,	2	2
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 4803, and 18 4,	ditto,	1	12
10 per Cent. Decenial,	Prem.	5	8
Ditto, for 8 years,	ditto,	0	4

BIRTH.

At Masulipatam, the Lady of Captain GILBERT WAUGH, of the Madras European Regt. of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At the Presidency, LIEUTENANT J. L. WATSON, of His Majesty's 80th. Regiment, to Miss ANNA MARIA DODSON, Daughter of James Dodson Esq. of the Long Room, Custom House.

At Jaffnapatam, CAPTAIN J. JONES, of His Majesty's 66th. Regiment, to Miss CABENSKI.

On Ceylon, Lieut C. C. TORRIANO, of His Majesty's Malay Regiment, to Miss DRIEBERG.

DEATHS.

At Seringapatam, on the 15th. ultimo, THE REVEREND MR. CLARKE, *Chaplain* to that Garrison.

In Camp before Burtpore, and in consequence of Wounds received in the assaults on that place; LIEUT. COLONEL J HAMMOND,—MAJOR J. RADCLIFFE,—and LIEUT. MOORE, of the Bengal Army.

LONDON,—3d. October.

Our private letters assure us, that the utmost activity prevails throughout the whole of the naval and military departments of Russia; and we have no doubt of the account we lately published, relative to the present state and destination of the Imperial fleet being very shortly confirmed. Orders, it was yesterday reported, have already been sent to Chatham, to prepare for victualling a Russian squadron.

From Vienna we learn, that the Tyrolese Militia, to the number of 20,000 men, are now organizing, and that the Austrian encampments which have already taken place, are of the most formidable description. The Archduke *Charles*, we are sorry to find, is again indisposed, and it is feared he will not be able to review the whole of the troops.

An Emigrant of distinction, who was lately permitted to return to France, & who had borne arms against the Regicide Government, was introduced to Bonaparte, who reproached him with having drawn his sword against his country. "No, Sir," said the other, "I only drew my sword against that Government which you have overthrown."

DUTCH NATIONAL DEBT.

The Batavian national debt amounts to 1000 millions of florins (100,000,000l. sterling). The following are the particulars of this debt from the foundation of the republic:—In 1579, Holland owed only one million (80,000l.), the other provinces had no debt; by the peace of Munster, 1648, Holland had a debt of 114 millions. By the wars against Cromwell, in 1652; against Portugal, in 1654; against Sweden, 1656; against England, 1664; and against the Bishop of Munster, in 1665; which ended with the peace of Nimeguem, in 1678, the debt amounted to 160 millions. By the peace of Ryswick, 1698, the debt had augmented to 214 millions; and by the peace of Utrecht, 1713, to 343 millions. During the war for the Pragmatic Sanction, which began 1743, and ended by the peace of Aix la-Chapelle, 1748, it was 404 millions. To this sum were added 50 millions more during the war with England, in 1780, and with France in 1793. Since the Revolution, 1795, and until the peace of Amiens, which ended the last war with England, 446 millions have been added, not counting patriotic Donations, Requisitions, Forced loans, &c. The interest for these 1000 millions amounts to 29 460,492 florins. This debt is since augmented during this present war with several free and forced loans, the exact sum of which is not known, but is supposed at least to be sixty millions. The whole population of the Batavian Republic does not exceed two millions; and, notwithstanding this, few if any of the Batavian state creditors are foreigners, which shews the immense riches of that commonwealth, where no Bank notes are in circulation, but all bills of exchange; contributions, &c. are paid with CASH.

KLEBER'S ASSASSINATION.

In the catalogue of *Bonaparte's* cool-blooded exploits, a strong suspicion attaches to him of having contrived the assassination in Egypt, of his Brother General, *Kleber*. If we can assign a cause for the act, his readiness to commit it cannot be doubted; and this cause appears from a late publication of Professor *Carlyle*, an Eastern Traveller, who was at Acre at the time of its memorable siege. The Professor states, that after fourteen unsuccessful attacks by *Bonaparte* on the fortress, he was prevented from exposing his whole army to destruction by the remonstrance of General *Kleber*, who resisted a further sacrifice of the French troops on the ill-managed and fruitless enterprise. Hence sprang the Tyrant's hate to that more collected General—an ample ground for gratifying his private vengeance by his assassination.

THE PRINCE OF WALES's BIRTH DAY.

WINDSOR, SUNDAY, AUGUST 12.

This being the *Birth Day* of His Royal Highness the *Prince* of *Wales*, *their Majesties* and the *Royal Family* received the compliments of the Nobility and Gentry on the happy occasion.

Between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, *His Majesty*, accompanied by the *Queen* and *Princesses*, walked on the Terrace, which was crowded with all the Nobility and Gentry in the neighbourhood, and people, in short, of every description, eager to have a view of their *beloved Sovereign*, and to be perfectly satisfied —as they were—by their own observation, of his complete recovery.

His Majesty was in excellent spirits, and conversed with many distinguished characters with much familiarity and humour. His memory appears to be as vigorous and correct as ever.

Among the company present were Lords *Uxbridge, Camden, Henley, St. Helen's, Hawkesbury, Castlereagh*, and *Rosslyn*. The beautiful Lady *Castlereagh* was also there, along with the charming Lady *Selina Stewart*, who is under her protection. We scarcely ever observed a more *finished beauty* than the latter, whose looks, shape and motion, seemed to fascinate every beholder. The keen glance, yet pleasing languor, of her soft blue eye is irresistible.

The short petticoat displayed the *pink stocking* and LEG of the finest shape. Her arms were bare to the shoulder, and both for polish, shape and whiteness, are perhaps unequalled. Lady *Castlereagh* and she might be compared to *Calypso* and her Nymph, who enslaved *Telemachus*. The Goddess is taller, and more majestic; the Nymph is more soft and fascinating.

The *King* retired from the Terrace about eight o'clock, leaving a feeling of mingled affection, respect, and joy, in the company.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS,—29th. August.

Letters from Italy mention, that the Archduke John, after inspecting the Austrian troops in the *ci-devant* Venetian territory, has visited all the mountains in Tyrol, together with the different military positions in that country. His Royal Highness had in his suite the first officers of the engineers in the Austrian service, which has caused some uneasiness and much speculation in the Italian Republic; but as our troops during [illegible] war, occupied entirely Tyrol, the military positions there are as well, if not better known to us, than even to the Austrians themselves; and with the iron frontiers, with which the French Empire, the Italian Republic and our other allies, are surrounded, the valour of our troops [illegible] soon make us masters of it again, should English or Russian intrigues bring about a continental war, and the Emperor of Germany forget *our moderation and generosity*, in the treaty of Luneville.

The Mayors of thirty-six of the principal towns [illegible] been ordered by *Bonaparte* to attend the ceremonial of his coronation.

Generals *Andreossi, Menou, Helaire, Vandamme, Legrand, Succhet, Hautpoult, Macours, Denant,* and *M. Bureau Puzy*, have been appointed by *Bonaparte*, principal Officers of the Legion of Honor.

The order of the Grand Judge, not to permit any French Citizen to enter France without a pass signed by him, has caused a great deal of inconvenience and expence to our merchants and manufacturers, who have frequenced the late fairs of Franckfort and Leipzig. Near three thousand of them are waiting on our different frontiers to obtain their passes, from which their commercial affairs suffer as much as their purses. Among others, nine hundred Lyonese manufacturers are detained at Frankfort, & other places. *(Gazette de France).*

The trouble to procure passes, and the inconvenience of shewing them every league, have one advantage, that of bringing large sums of money into our treasury for the stamps upon which the passes are written. We have heard from good authority, that, according to the registers kept by the Grand Judge, six millions three hundred and ninety-three passes have been delivered all over France to individuals of both sexes, since the discovery of the late conspiracy only; a clear proof that the present restraints and difficulties in travelling do not hinder our countrymen from moving about *(se mouvoir)* either for their pleasure or for their affairs.—*(Journal de Paris.)*

Among other persons presented to the First Consul, at his late audience, was Citizen Le Sueur, appointed Master of his Chapel, instead of Paesiello, who returns to Italy. They were both introduced by General Duroc. Le Sueur has now under him 62 of *the first Musicians in Europe*, composing the Members of the Consular Chapel.—*(Journal des Paris.)*

One hundred transports, with provisions and ammunition for the fleet at Toulon, are arrived at Marseilles.

Fauche Borel, printer from Geneva, suspected of having formerly been an agent for the French Princes, is now among the prisoners in the Tem[illegible], accused of being an accomplice in the late [illegible]spiracy.

The ad[illegible]turer, Montgaillard, author of the pamphlet [illegible]ly published concerning the conspiracy of P[illegible]egru and Moreau, resides now at Lyons, w[illegible], it is said, that he has been exposed to m[illegible] insults.—*(Le Publiciste.)*

The new [illegible]orps of *Voltigeurs* (tumblers,) which the F[illegible] Consul has established, are destined to act [illegible]th the cavalry, and to be able to run as fast as the horses. They will be accustomed with one jump to leap on the back of a horse, even w[illegible]n in full gallop, and to dismount its rider, &c, They are to be good sharp shooters, and [illegible]hly armed. The companies of Voltigeurs, instead of drums, will have each four hunting horns. *(Journal des Defenseurs.)*

LONDON.—30th. August.

Orders were received on Sunday at Plymouth, to inlist in the Royal Marine Corps there, any *Swiss* sailors or soldiers who may have been pressed into the French service, or detained as French prisoners on board the prison ships here. Several Swiss, on the news being sent on board, cheerfully entered, they were fine young men, and execrated their unnatural fraternisation with the Great Nation.

Ten thousand men manœuvering and fighting, up to their necks in water at Ostend, must have been highly amusing to *Bonaparte* and his attendant Generals. If they will practice the same manœuvre on the British Coast, we will venture to promise, in addition, that they shall be *over head and ears in water.*

Dispatches were received at the Admiralty on Saturday, from Admiral *Thornborough*, dated off the Texel. They state that the Dutch fleet in the harbour are completely ready for sea. The English cruisers almost daily go within gun shot of them; but they make no attempt to come out, on account, as is supposed of our superior force.

The gun boats in the river are ordered to proceed without delay to the Downs; and for the purpose of accelerating them as much as possible, pensioners from Greenwich Hospital are to assist in equipping them.

An Artillery Corps is about to be added to the Marines, an establishment from which the best consequences are expected to arise.

The *Athenienne*, which convoyed the outward bound China fleet, carried a Letter, accompanied with suitable Presents from His *Majesty*, to the Emperor of China, which are no doubt, intended as the overture for a future Embassy to the Court of Pekin.

Mr. Donald Stewart, who has been more than seventeen years Minerolgist to the Dublin Society, has made several valuable discoveries in the South of Ireland, which, if attended to, may be productive of the most beneficial consequences. In the County of Kilkenny, on the Earl of Besborough's estates, he found dove variegated and red variegated Marble in great quantities; also dove coloured madresore marble in large blocks, on the estate of Samuel Boyse, Esq. and black marble, which took a remarkably fine polish, on the estate of H. Jones Esq. In the county of Waterford, he met with excellent pipe and potter's clay, on Capt. Pallisier's estate, near Kilmacthomas; and abundance of fine clay, and green variegated marble, on the estates of Corn. Bolton Esq. Mr. Stewart says that in almost every part of the kingdom he discovered limestone quarries, blue and brown marle, limestone gravel, slates, yellow, red and brown ochres, blue black and ambre colours, fit for painters, and soapy earths of the best qualities. On the Earl Conyngham's, and the Bishop of Raphoe's estates, he found white statuary and veined statuary marble also. On the sea shore at Kinbown Castle, in the county of Antrim, large cliffs of black decomposed limestones, and in the county of Donegall, good potter's clay, and manganese, to to make the black glazing. The fuller's earth discovered by this Gentlemen, and proved by order of the Dublin Society, has been reported by three skilful clothiers in Dublin, equal, if not superior, to any imported. The unceasing attention and assiduity of this respectable old man, (who is now near *ninety* years of age,) to the subjects entrusted to him by the Dublin Society merits the warmest approbation; and we have no doubt, but that if the proprietors & occupying servants of the different estates he has examined, will attend to his instructions particularly on the subject of manures, considerable benefit will result from his indefatigable researches.

According to private letters from Hamburgh, the Hanseatic Cities dispatched three Senators to the Court of Berlin, to obtain, if possible, the interference of the *King* of *Prussia*, in order to avert the robbing requisitions of France, under the colour of a *Loan*. An indifference, bordering on contempt, is said to have been the effect of this mission; and the Senators were going to make personal application at Vienna, for the same purpose. Deputies from these Cities have also been dispatched to the *Emperor* of *Russia*, on the subject; but it is supposed, that before any definitive answer can be obtained, the French will have carried their *fiscal operations* into full effect.

By His Majesty's ship Calcutta, lately arrived from New South Wales, dispatches have been received from Lieutenant Governor Collins, dated in July last, stating, that on his arrival at Port Phillip he found it destitute of every requisite for establishing a Colony; he, therefore, re-embarked his people, and proceeded to Sullivan Cove, on the Derwent River, Vandieman's Land, there he again disembarked, and finding a situation which promised to answer every expectation, he formed a settlement on a spot to which he had given the name of Sullivan Town. The Lieutenant Governor speaks in the highest terms of the soil, the goodness, and plenty of the water, and the beauty of the surrounding country. Fish and game, he adds, are in tolerable abundance. The natives are by no means numerous, and appear very inoffensive.

The late accounts of the activity of French intrigue at the Court of Constantinople, gives some ground to look for a more serious contest with augmented forces in the Morea.

Our first wish being that France may attack us, our second wish being that the attack may be made speedily, we wish that France, if not disposed to meet us speedily in these wishes, may have to engage with others; and whether it be in Hanover, in the Morea, or in Italy, where an impression may be made, we look forward to happy events.—Then our war will be no longer entirely defensive; then we may menace, and attack in our turn, and we may reasonably hope to make some impression.

New disturbances prevail in Syria. *Israel Pacha*, who, since the death of *Djezzar Pacha*, has provisionally administered the government of Acre, has refused to resign his authority to *Ibraham*, who has been appointed to that post by the Porte; and the Deputy Pacha who has been sent to Damascus by the latter, to reside there, has been driven away by the populace. On the other hand, *Rees Effendi*, Minister to the Porte, has assured us, that affairs in Egypt are in a most prosperous state; that *Hunshil Pacha*, according to the last advices, exercises an undisturbed authority in Cairo; that one of the chief Mamelukes, *Ali Bey*, had fallen into his hands and been strangled. The accounts, however, of travellers who arrive from Egypt, are by no means so favorable. They say, that the Delta is entirely in the possession of the Mamelukes; that on account of the dissentions and affrays in the country, the conveyance of merchandize and commodities from Arabia is greatly obstructed, &c. An English frigate has arrived in the harbour of Constantinople, which will be repaired here, and wait the return of several merchant ships that are gone to take in cargoes of corn at Odessa, and will be convoyed by the frigate to Malta.

LONDON,—24th. September.

A Naval Lieutenant is now appointed to superintend all admissions into each of our respective Dock yards; he is entitled Warden of the Dock Yard, and has his house of residence close to the gates.

An American ship, which arrived on Sunday from Rochfort, brings the interesting intelligence of the greatest activity prevailing in that port, the people working night and day, to complete a flotilla of gun-boats, of which a great number are actually finished. Five sail of the line and three frigates had also quitted the harbour, and got down to the Isle D'Aix, a small island near Oleron. They are, in general wretchedly manned and ill provided, excepting the *Majesteux*, of 120 guns, which had 1,300 men on board. The apparent object of this movement is, if possible, to effect a junction with the ships in Ferrol; but such an occerrence, we have not the least doubt, the force under the command of Rear-Admiral the Hon. A. *Cochrane*, stationed off the latter port, will effectually prevent. His squadron consists of the *Northumberland, Dragon, Ganges, Mars, Spencer, Tonant,* and *Terrible*, with several frigates, and small craft.

The last letters from the North of Germany say:—"Nothing has occurred for some days respecting Bremen, the last accounts represent it as being closely blockaded, and the inhabitants decided in refusing to pay the exaction demanded of them.

The Grand Jury of Cork have presented an address to the Earl of Shannon, on his honourable retirement from public life.

A letter from Torbay, dated Sept. 4, says: "The corn harvest in this quarter is nearly all got in and the corn in most excellent order, with abundant crops in general."

The Petition addressed to the *Emperor*, in behalf of the English gentlemen at Verdun, was signed by the following names as a Committee for the whole:—

Hon. Mr. Eardley, Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart. Sir James De Bathe, Bart. Sir William Cooper, Bart. Sir Thomas Wallace, Bart. Sir John Morshead, Bart. Sir Edward Barry, Bart. Messrs. Sturt, Goldie, Nicholls, Grant, Humphreys, Clive, Clarke, Ellis, Gerrard, Abercrombie, Forbes, &c.

Lord *Yarmouth* and the Marquis of *Tweedale* are still there.

The people of Birmingham say, that the *young Roscius* is certainly of the male sex, and they are tolerable judges of a *counterfeit.*

The chemical Editor of a morning Print has discovered that a *Carrot* is an *antidote* against *poison*, and that the *tri-coloured* arsenic was put into that vegetable at Warsaw for the benefit of the King of *France's health.*

The late Dr. *Darwin* amused the public with the *Loves* of the *Plants*, and we now hear of jealousies in *beds* of *Oysters*. What a suspicious world are we likely to live in.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

Biot, member of the National Institute, intended last Wednesday, in company with a friend, to ascend from the observatory in the air, and to make their meteorological and physical experiments. Government lent him, upon this occasion, its largest balloon, the same that had been in Egypt. But no sooner was this balloon filled, than a sudden gust of wind carried it away, and it has hitherto not been heard of or found. According to calculation, if it meets with no accident, it may arrive at or approach some of the *Planets* nearest to our globe; and as all our best mathematical, astronomical, physical, and meteorological instruments were embarked, with several bottles of wines, liqueurs, &c. should it arrive any where in universal space, where the inhabitants have not reached the same state of civilisation as upon our planet, it may produce information, which chance has so often produced in our arts and sciences. It is well known that it is to chance alone, we are indebted for our greatest discoveries. Citizen Mercier pretends, that it would be a generous act of our government, was it to send once a moth, a balloon *perdu*, into the air, containing our fruits, instruments of agriculture, copies of our best drawings, and models of our best statues, even some of our domestic animals, as goats, sheep, cats, dogs, &c. which may, sometimes, by some unforeseen accident, be carried to another planet, and, perhaps, finally bring about as easy a communication with the people there, as with those of Asia, Africa, and America. We are, says our philosopher, notwithstanding the assurances of Newton, La Lande, and other astronomers, entirely unacquainted with the heavens, with its effects, and with the planetary system; but a day will soon come, when another Columbus will present himself, and cause present and past ages to blush for their ignorance and credulity. M. Mercier hints tolerably clear, that, was he forty years younger, he would be this new Columbus.—*(Journal de Paris.)*

On the 23d. ult. those Frenchmen who acknowledged the God of Israel, assembled here in their great synagogue, and celebrated again the elevation of Napoleon Bonaparte to the imperial dignity. Many Senators, Counsellors of State, Tribunes, and Generals, were present. The young Israelite, Jonas Meyer, had composed for this occasion an ode in Hebrew and in French, and, at the end of every *strophe*, the audience exclaimed, "*Vive l'Empereur! Vice l'Emperatriet Josephine!*" and "*Vive la Famille Imperiale!*" The 23d. was chosen for the day of this festivity, as it corresponded with the 15th. of the month D'Ab, which was formerly for the Israelites in Palestine one of their greatest holidays. The Ode of the young Meyer has been printed at the expence of the Emperor, in the Imperial Printing-Office, upon imperial paper.

The Countess of Arberg, one of the ladies in waiting to the Empress Josephine, is the widow of the Austrian Field-marshal, Lieutenant Count Arberg, and born a Princess of Holberg-Gedern. The Emperor and Empress are particularly desirous to attach to them and have near their persons, ladies and gentlemen of the nobility of Belgium and of the French side of the Rhine.

LONDON—20th. September.

From the Enemy's Coast, we learn, that Bonaparte was at Dunkirk, whether he had sent for General Marmont, from the Camp at Zeyst, which has been reinforced by more troops, in the contemplation, no doubt, of an immediate *war with Russia*. Private letters from Ostend mention that Napeleon has given orders to declare all the French ports from Ostend to Havre de Grace in a state of siege, and that the armed vessels and transports equipped for the expedition against England amount to near three thousand sail.

If this War were merely a war of Invasion, a war in which the Enemy could be compelled to make his menaced attack, we should be heartily rejoiced—the event most to be wished for being, that we should have the opportunity of proving, that England is able to contend "*single handed*," with France, and that under the insolent Government which "*saw with pride*," and vainly boasted, that England was no longer able to do so. We had even the "*audacity*" to desire, for the honour of our country, that the vaunted "five hundred thousand disciplined soldiers, accustomed to victory." should be devoted solely to this object; but we cannot force our enemy to bring his boast to the test; and, in the mean time, the insolence which has forced us to take arms, tramples on the rights of States less happily circumstanced.

The violence which could have been repelled and reduced most effectually by us, has not dared to give us the opportunity of opposing it single handed: it has hitherto studiously avoided this serious conflict, which it was most strongly called upon by every manly principle to bring to a speedy and decisive issue, and has taken occasion to insult, to violate, and oppress the weak, the defenceless, and the unprotected. We, whose strongest desire, whose strongest object has been to repress and reduce the insolent assumption of our enemy, must not be diatisfied, if we cannot impose a check upon it ourselves, to see that is likely to be checked by others, to whom it is more accessible. The Power most looked to in this respect is Russia.

It is remote, but it is powerful, and the conduct of its present Sovereign renders it highly respected.—Before the present war commenced, and before hostilities had yet proceeded very far, Russia was looked to for mediation. What has been done in the way of mediation is known but imperfectly. If our cause was not approved of and supported in the first instance, it seems now certain, that the subsequent proofs of the intolerable conduct and principles of the enemy have rendered our resistance to his oppressive and encroaching spirit a common cause.

It is a common cause; and, whatever may have been the opinions at the commencement of the war, if the sense of the Continental Powers was then against us, it is now clear that the universal feeling is with us, that the universal sense is for us. The only Power that dares to have a will of its own, if that will should be opposite to the sentiments of Bonaparte, is about to declare WAR against him. Is not this the most unequivocal declaration of the justice of our cause?

This Power did not engage in the war on our suggestion; but it had the full and perfect cognizance of our cause. Our ground of war was not so much any one particular offence or complaint, as a constant and uniform spirit of aggression. This aggressive spirit has continued uniformly to operate, and it has at length roused others, though not those by whom it was most felt, or by whom its approach was to be at all apprehended.

While Baden has submitted, while the Empire has declined to interfere, while Prussia countenances, while Denmark and Sweden, assured of protection, indulge the natural bias of human nature towards integrity and honour, Russia bold, powerful, honourable, and independent, appears disposed to traverse seas and countries, to give a just and fair issue to a contest, in which the interests of Europe and of the "*rights of man*" are engaged.

FOR THE MADRAS-COURIER.

To Miss *******.

Do not expect me to compare
 The ſnow-white LILLY, fair, to YOU;
For candour prompts me to declare,
 The lily *faireſt* of the two.

And ſhould I ſay the ROSE's hue
 On thy ſoft cheek more freſhly glows,
'Twould be a compliment to you,
 But very little to the roſe.

And who would quit ſo warm a breaſt,
 To dangle after roſe or lilly?
For many in their colours dreſſ'd,
 Are things as ſenſeleſs and as ſilly.

Say, who, that feels a kindred glow,
 Would quit a heart ſo fond, ſo true,
To ſeek a boſom white as ſnow,
 Perhaps with all its coldneſs too?

A. B.

LORD CAMELFORD.

HIS LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

"This is the laſt Will & Teſtament of me the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Camelford, Baron of Boconnoc, in the County of Cornwall:

I direct all my juſt debts to be firſt duly paid and ſatisfied, and particularly thoſe due to my dear mother, the Right Honorable Anne Baroneſs Dowager Camelford, and to Charles Cowper, Eſq. and in caſe my perſonal eſtate ſhall not be ſufficient for the payment thereof, I hereby ſubject and charge all my real eſtate with the payment of all my debts, to him as aforeſaid, one annuity, or clear yearly ſum of three hundred pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, during the term of his natural life.

I alſo give to the ſail Charles Cowper, one annuity, or clear yearly ſum of one hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, to be by him as he ſhall think proper ſettled upon *the man and his wife*, and for the ſurvivor of them for life, of the name of WELLS, in the North of England, whom the circumſtance of the ſaid Charle Cowper having given me eight hundred pounds, will bring to his recollection. I give to Henry Cowper, of Old Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, Eſq. the ſum of one thouſand pounds, of lawful money of Great Britain, and I requeſt my brother-in-law, the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, & my dear ſiſter Anne Lady Grenville, to accept of the ſum of five hundred pounds each, and my reaſon for giving them ſo ſmall a ſum is, that I have hereafter deviſed all my real eſtates whatſoever, after the death of my mother, to my ſaid dear ſiſter *Lady Grenville*, all which ſaid legacies I do hereby direct to be paid within ſix months after my deceaſe. I give and deviſe all and ſingular my freehold, copyhold, or cuſtomary and leaſehold manors, meſſuages, lands tenements, and hereditaments whatſoever, ſituate, lying, and being in the ſeveral counties of Cornwal, Dorſet, Wills, and Norfolk, or elſewhere in Great Britain, ſubject to the payment of the ſaid ſeveral debts, rent-charges, or annuities and legacies, unto my ſaid dear mother Anne Lady Camelford, and her aſſigns, for and during the term of her natural life, without impeachment of or for any manner of waſte or ſpoil whatſoever; and from and immediately after her deceaſe, I give and deviſe the ſame manors, meſſuages, lands tenements, and hereditaments (ſubject as aforeſaid), unto my ſaid dear ſiſter *Anne Lady Grenville*, and her heirs and aſſigns, for ever, *for her ſole and ſeparate uſe*, and ſo as not to be in any wiſe ſubject to the debts, intermedding, or controul of her preſent or any future huſband; all the reſt, reſidue, and remainder of my perſonal eſtate and effects of what nature or kind ſoever, I give and bequeath to my ſaid dear mother, Anne Lady Camelford, her executors and adminiſtrators; & I do hereby appoint my ſaid dear mother, Anne Lady Camelford, and my ſaid dear ſiſter, Anne Lady Grenville, executors of this my will, hereby revoking all former wills by me at any time heretofore made, and declaring this to be my laſt will and teſtament; in witneſs whereof I the ſaid Thomas Lord Camelford, the teſtator, have, to two parts of this my laſt will and teſtament, contained in four ſheets of paper, ſet my hand and ſeal; that is to ſay, to the firſt three ſheets of each part, my hand, and to the fourth and laſt ſheet, my hand and ſeal, this twenty-fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine.

CAMELFORD (L. S.)

The following part is, in the original, in the Teſtator's own hand-writing:

"I beg Lord Grenville, whoſe repeated acts of kindneſs to me can never be eraſed from my memory, and leave ſuch a deep impreſſion on me, not to conceive, that in leaving my property to my Siſter, *independent of him*, I have ever had in view the inſuring his kindneſs to her by ſuch a ſtep, my real motive being an act of fore-ſight to *thoſe times*, in which, from his ſituation and character, *he will probably be expoſed to be deprived of every thing within his diſpoſal*, although the right of a woman has one chance more of being reſpected, when there can be no doubt but he will be equally a partaker.

I Thomas Lord Camelford, of the pariſh of Boconnoc, in the county of Cornwall, deliver this paper as an EXPLANATORY NOTE and CODICIL to my will.

I bequeath to my good friend and old ſhip mate, Captain Barrie, a full diſcharge of all his debts, to be paid by my heirs, as ſoon as may be, together with the redemption of his half-pay which I have reaſon to fear he has ſold; and I furthermore bequeath to him, a yearly annuity of two hundred pounds, whenever he is *not employed* on Service, on condition that he does not reſide *in Town*, or within *one hundred miles* of it.

To my friend Devereux, I bequeath my little brown hunter, together with my guns, dogs, and other ſporting apparatus, which, I think, will amuſe him, and tend to drive away the recollection of *the tedious hours* I have made him ſpend. He will underſtand what that means, and I beg that the whole of that buſineſs, in every way, may be forgot with me; that is, not mentioned by him.

There are many other matters which, at any other time, I might be inclined to mention; but I will ſay nothing more at preſent than, that in the preſent conteſt, I am fully and entirely *the aggreſſor*, as well in the ſpirit as in the letter of the word.

Should I therefore, loſe my life in a conteſt of my own ſeeking, I moſt ſolemnly forbid all my friends or relations, let them be of whatſoever deſcription they may be, from inſtituting any vexatious proceedings againſt my antagoniſt; and ſhould, notwithſtanding the above declaration on my part, the law of the land be put in force againſt him, I deſire that this part of my will may be made known to the King, in order that his Royal Breaſt may be moved to extend his mercy towards him. With reſpect to myſelf, I have ever entertained an anxious deſire that my remains my be depoſited in ſome region of the earth, *diſtant from the place of my nativity*, and where *the ſurrounding ſcenery will ſmile upon me:* others adorn their abode while LIVING; and it is my fancy to adorn mine when DEAD; for this purpoſe, I beſeech moſt earneſtly, that whenever the times will permit, my body may be removed in the cheapeſt manner to the Iſland of St. Fierre, in the Lake of Rienne, in Switzerland, there to be depoſited in the centre between the three Trees that ſtand on the right of the Pavilion; a buſh or ſome ſuch thing may be planted over me, but without any ſtone or maſonry in any ſhape or form whatever; and for the permiſſion to have this, my laſt wiſh, carried into execution, I bequeath one thouſand pounds to be paid to the Hoſpital at Berne, to whom the Iſland belongs. I appoint Devereux my executor for all thoſe things relating to my burial, *on which I attach more importance than a ſenſible man perhaps ought to do;* with reſpect to all my other friends and relations, I beg that they will *not wear mourning* on my account, or ſhew any outward mark of regret at my loſs.

CAMELFORD (L. S.).

LONDON,—5th. October.

Extracts from a Private Letter.

"The attempt at Boulogne was to try the practicability of burning the enemy's ſhips, when out in Boulogne roads. For this purpoſe a new ſort of fireſhip was invented. Three ſmacks were loaded with barrels of gunpowder, covered with flint ſtones cloſely ſtowed together ſo as to make the greater exploſion. The ſmacks were ſunk very low in the water, painted to reſemble the ſea, ſo that at night they could ſcarcely be diſtinguiſhed from the water; they looked like a large cheſt or a large plank floating; below them was hung a box of machinery, ſomething like clock-work; it would go any time from ten minutes to ſix hours, after a line was pulled: the perſon conducting it was to time the period of exploſion, ſo that it might go off with moſt effect.—The ſmacks being towed by our ſhips, as near as poſſible to the enemy were then to be towed by a perſon in a ſmall boat, called a CATAMARAN, which he was to paddle, the catamaran being very low in the water. The whole of this apparatus could ſcarcely be diſtinguiſhed from the ſea. Of the ſmack, only a plank could be ſeen floating, and only the perſon's head above water in the catamaran could be diſtinguiſhed.

"Beſides theſe ſmacks, there were five ſloops, fitted as fire-ſhips: they were towed in by Deal boats. The coffers, or ſmacks, were ſilently conducted inſide the French ſhips, that is, between them and the ſhore. They were not at all diſcovered, not did the enemy ſeem to apprehend what was going on. The ſmacks were conducted up to the enemy's ſhips, laid cloſe along ſide of them, and faſtened to them. The perſons conducting them, then ſet off the machinery, giving themſelves time to eſcape, and then paddled away in their catamarans. The exploſion took place moſt happily, and three veſſels of the enemy, of the largeſt claſs, were immediately on fire.

"The French now began to fire their cannon and muſquetry, and make a terrible buſtle, but they were ſo taken by ſurprize and aſtoniſhed, they knew not what to do. At this time the five ſloops fitted as fire ſhips, were ſent down upon them; one of them, by ſome accident, burſt too ſoon; another the French boarded as prize, and a great many of their boats, filled with ſoldiers, were around it when it blew up, and did dreadful miſchief, blowing up in the air, or drowning, ſeveral hundreds of the enemy.

"The other five ſloops went away in fine ſtyle, and did great miſchief. The exploſions and illuminations were beyond every thing grand: many veſſels, all on fire, with their yards and rigging blazing, were ſeen ſailing, and trying to eſcape. The whole of our Boulogne ſquadron were cloſe to the enemy, out of reach of the land batteries.

"*Lord Keith*, and *Sir Home Popham* were on board the Monarch; *Lord Melville* was either on board the Monarch or the Aimable.

"All the boats of the fleet were ordered out and were rowing about, to pick up any of our men that might be wounded, or thrown into the water. Happily not one life was loſt, and only one Midſhipman was wounded in the cheek. Such was the good conſequences of keeping this attack ſecret. The enemy had no expectation of it, and were completely aſtoniſhed. The tremendous exploſions and blazes ſtruck them with a panic. They took to their boats, and fired muſquetry and cannon without object. After our fire-ſhips had all been properly diſpoſed of, our ſquadron drew off, as they were very near the ſhore.

"Before the attack, 53 of the enemy's ſhips were counted outſide of Boulogne; at day light after the attack, only ſeven or eight could be ſeen. Eleven were at one time counted on fire, and it is ſuppoſed about forty were deſtroyed, though ſome, perhaps, eſcaped into Boulogne harbour before day light in the morning. The attack began at ten at night, & the laſt exploſion was a little before four o'clock in the morning. A gale ſpringing up, our fleet ſtood away for the Downs, where they arrived laſt night.

"*Lords Melville* and *Keith* and a large party, went to *Mr. Pitt*, at Walmer, to congratulate him on the ſucceſs of this experiment. It was firſt intended to have been made among ſome craft at Dungeneſs, but it was determined to try it at once on the enemy, and the reſult is, that if the French lay in any numbers, we can burn them; and they muſt lay out in numbers, as it will take ſeveral days to bring out all their flotilla for an attempt at invaſion. By theſe fire ſhips we ſhall be able to deſtroy the firſt detachment, before a ſecond or a third can arrive; ſo that it ſeems were have hit upon a plan of defeating this much boaſted Boulogne armada."

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,—3d. October,

Copy of a letter from the Right Honorable LORD KEITH. K. B. *Admiral of the blue &c. to William Marſden Eſq. dated off Boulogne the 3d. Inſtant.*

SIR,

Their Lordſhips are aware that my attention has for ſome time paſt been directed to the object of aſcertaining the moſt effectual mode for annoying the enemy's flotillas at their anchorage in front of their ports, under the protection of their land batteries.

Having on the afternoon of the 1ſt inſtant, arrived at this anchorage, and finding the weather promiſing to be favorable, and about one hundred and twenty of the flotilla on the outſide of the Pier, I reſolved to make an experiment on a limited ſcale, of the means of attack which had been provided.

The final arrangements for this purpoſe were made on the morning of yeſterday. The Officers named below* were put in charge of the principal veſſels to be uſed The armed launches and other boats of the ſquadron were appointed to accompany and protect them.

The Caſtor, Greyhound and ſome ſmaller veſſels were directed to take up an advanced and convenient anchorage for covering the retreat, giving protection to men who might be wounded, and boats that might be crippled, and for towing off the boats in general, in the event of the wind freſhening and blowing upon the coaſt

The operation commenced at a quarter paſt nine nine o'clock laſt evening, and terminated at a quarter paſt 4 this morning, during which time ſeveral veſſels, prepared for the purpoſe, were exploded amongſt or very cloſe to the flotilla: but on account of the very great diſtance at which they lay from each other, no very extenſive injury ſeems to have been ſuſtained, altho it is evident that there has been very conſiderable confuſion among them, and that two of the brigs and ſeveral of the ſmaller veſſels appear to be miſſing ſince yeſterday at the cloſe of day.

I have great ſatisfaction in reporting that notwithſtanding a heavy diſcharge of ſhells, ſhot and muſquetry was kept up by the enemy throughout the night, no caſualty whatever on our part, has been ſuſtained The enemy made no attempt to oppoſe their rowing boats to ours.

Their Lordſhips will not expect that, at the preſent moment, I am to enter much into detail, but I think it my duty to ſtate to them my conviction, that in the event of any great accumulation of the enemy's force in their roadſteads, an extenſive and combined operation of a ſimilar nature will hold forth a reaſonable proſpect of a ſucceſsful reſult.

The conduct of the officers and men who have been employed on this occaſion deſerves my higheſt commendation: I cannot more forcibly impreſs their merits upon their Lordſhip's attention than by remarking, that their ſervice was undertaken, not only in the face of, but immediately under the whole line of the enemy's land batteries, and their field artillery and muſquetry upon the coaſt, but alſo under that of upwards of 150 armed veſſels, ranged round the inner ſide of the Bay; and that the officers and men who could ſo deliberately and reſolutly advance into the midſt of the flotilla, under ſuch circumſtances, muſt be conſidered worthy of being entruſted with the performance of any ſervice, however difficult or dangerous it may appear to be, and conſequently deſerving of their Lordſhips protection.

CALCUTTA EXTRA GAZETTE, March 14.

Extract of a private Letter from Major General Smith, to the Right Honorable Lord Lake, under date the 25th. February, 1805.

Camp at Millie, February, 1805.

"By the laſt information I have of MEER KHAN, he is continuing his route to the Northward, and was at Reher yeſterday; he ſeems to have given up all hopes of ſucceeding in his project of raiſing the Rohillas, as his line of conduct has changed, and from endeavouring to conciliate the minds of the Natives, he has now become an open Plunderer: my principal object has been, to keep him from the lower parts of this province, and to convince the upper claſſes of the country, of the folly of his attempt, by ſhewing them he is here, but as a Fugitive, and dare never ſhew his head.

"His intention is ſaid to be, to go towards Hurdwar before he croſſes, I ſhall continue to follow him, and have abundance of ſupplies provided in the upper part of the Doab. He has gained nothing by his trip into this part of the country, they were diſpoſed to think well of him as a Soldier before, but now deſpiſe him. I firmly believe this country to be better diſpoſed to us than any part of India I have been in, and think it will be our own faults if it is not kept ſo. Colonel Gruebar, is arrived in this neighbourhood,"

(Signed) J. SMITH, *M. G.*

TO CAPTAIN J. ARMSTRONG &c. &c.

SIR,

"I am directed by MAJOR GENERAL SMITH, to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General, that the Diviſion of the Army under his command, came up this day with the Army of Meer Khan at Uſzulghur. The baggage of this detachment was ordered to remain at Sherkot, under the protection of the Rear Guard, and of the third Regiment of Native Cavalry; and General Smith with the three Regiments of His Majeſty's Light Dragoons, and the 1ſt. and 6th Native Cavalry, and the Horſe Artillery, and Mr Skinner's irregular Horſe, moved on to the ſpot, whence the Enemy were reported to be encamped and arrived there after a march of twelve coſs, at 2 P. M.

"The Enemy had a large force of Cavalry, and a ſmall body of Infantry; after a ſhort action, the Cavalry went off in every direction; the Infantry ſeeing themſelves without the means of eſcape, advanced with a deſperate reſolution, were charged by a Squadron of His Majeſty's 8th and a Squadron of His Majeſty's 27th. Light Dragoons, diſperſed, and completely deſtroyed. The Enemy appear not to have had notice of our approach until 10 o'clock A. M. at which time they commenced to ſend off their baggage, and appear to have remained with their principal force, in order to cover its retreat and to engage our attention. Several ſtands of the Enemy's colors, which have not yet been numbered, both of their Cavalry and Infantry have been taken; the Enemy were purſued beyond the Town of Uſzulgurh, and fled towards the Hills I am ſorry to add, that we have ſuſtained ſome loſs, and that ſeveral Officers have been wounded"

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE,
A. G. G. O.

Camp between Sherkat and Uſzugurh, 2d. March 1805, 7 P. M.

Thirteenth Asylum,

AND

ROAD LOTTERY,

NINTH DAY'S DRAWING

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

THURSDAY the 28th. March, 1805.
No. 3963 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.
No. 4809 a Prize of 200 Star Pagodas.
No. 1431 a Prize of 100 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 601 2803 4970 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

3	96	238	122	357	114	327
396	719	956	977	625	910	709
976	1696	1998	1539	1453	1883	1556
1205	1494	1247	1428	1991	1214	1839
1190	1289	2629	2349	2274	2905	2078
2075	2451	2159	2497	2420	3073	2793
3741	3158	3745	3381	3801	3184	3477
3095	3987	3951	3159	3373	3107	3443
4651	4141	4354	4424	4135	4199	4929
4987	4450	4846	4002	4683	4187	4191
4122	5931	5727	5179	5364	5331	5473
5332	5864	5787	5975	5317.		

J. L. HEEFKE,
AGENT.

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

MONDAY the 1ſt. April, 1805.
No. 5877 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.
No. 3379 a Prize of 200 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 169 943 1649 4184 4518 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

23	50	201	314	333	256	407
636	532	861	889	844	781	855
1646	1330	1762	1635	1475	1640	1174
1221	1523	1138	1508	1592	1441	2744
2070	2478	2631	2150	2470	2637	2245
2552	2059	2486	2477	2261	2993	3719
3804	3212	3595	3939	3690	3785	3751
3287	3465	3768	4004	4850	4460	4668
4427	4968	4410	4072	4784	4250	5441
5537	5906	5586	5851	5835	5709	5763
5891.						

J. L. HEEFKE,
AGENT.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY JOHN YOUNG, In Popham's Broad-way.